

magnum, os magnum. 2. Head-shaped; having a rounded extremity. [L. *caput* (*capit-*), head]

**capitation** (kap-i-tā'shun). A system of medical reimbursement wherein the provider is paid an annual fee per covered patient by an insurer or other financial source, which aggregate fees are intended to reimburse all provided services. [L. *capitatio*, fr. *caput*, head]]

**cap-i-tel-lum** (kap-i-tel'ūm). 1. SYN capitulum (1). 2. SYN capitulum of humerus. [L. dim. of *caput*, head]

**cap-i-to-ped-al** (kap-i-tō-ped'āl). Relating to the head and the feet. [L. *caput*, head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot]

**ca-pit-u-la** (kā-pit'ū-lā). Plural of capitulum.

**ca-pit-u-lar** (kā-pit'ū-lār). Relating to a capitulum.

**ca-pit-u-lum**, pl. **ca-pit-u-la** (kā-pit'ū-lūm, -lā) [TA]. 1 [NA]. A small head or rounded articular extremity of a bone. SYN capitulum (1). SEE ALSO caput. 2. The bloodsucking, probing, sensing, and holdfast mouthparts of a tick, including the basal supporting structure; relative size and shape of mouthparts forming the c. are characteristic for the genera of hard ticks. [L. dim. of *caput*, head] c. **hu'meri** [TA], SYN c. of humerus.

c. of **humerus** [TA], the small rounded eminence on the lateral half of the distal end of the humerus for articulation with the radius. SYN c. **humeri** [TA], capitellum (2), little head of humerus.

**Caplan**, Anthony, British physician, 1907-1976. SEE *C. nodules*, under *nodule*, *syndrome*.

**Cap-no-cy-to-pha-ga** (kap'nō-sī-tōf'a-ga). A genus of Gram-negative, fusiform bacteria that require carbon dioxide for growth and exhibits gliding motility; associated with human periodontal disease; type species is *C. ochracea* (formerly *Bacteroides ochracea*).

*C. canimor'sus*, a bacterial species linked to infections from dog bites (including bacteremia, endocarditis, and meningitis. Formerly designated DF-2 by the CDC. These infections usually occur in patients with impaired immune systems.

**cap-no-gram** (kap'nō-gram). A continuous record of the carbon dioxide content of expired air. [G. *kapnos*, smoke, + *gramma*, something written]

**cap-no-graph** (kap'nō-graf). Instrument by which a continuous graph of the carbon dioxide content of expired air is obtained.

**capnometry** (kap-nom-ē-trē). Measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> in the proximal airway during inspiration and expiration. End tidal CO<sub>2</sub> (or CO<sub>2</sub> at the end of expiration) is particularly useful clinically.

**cap-ping**. 1. Covering. 2. The aggregation at one end of a cell of surface antigens that have been bound and cross-linked by antibodies; this cap is then endocytosed by the cell.

**direct pulp c.**, a procedure for covering and protecting an exposed vital pulp.

**indirect pulp c.**, the application of a suspension of calcium hydroxide to a thin layer of dentin overlying the pulp (near exposure) in order to stimulate secondary dentin formation and protect the pulp.

**Capps**, Joseph A., U.S. physician, 1872-1964. SEE *C. reflex*.

**cap-rate** (kap'rāt). A salt or ester of capric acid.

**cap-re-o-my-cin sul-fate** (kap'rē-ō-mī'sin). Sulfate salt of the cyclic peptide antibiotic obtained from *Streptomyces capreolus*, used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

**n-cap-ric acid** (kap'rik). A fatty acid found among the hydrolysis products of fat in goat's milk, cow's milk, and other substances. Cf. *n*-caproic acid, caprylic acid. SYN *n*-decanoic acid.

**ca-pril-o-quism** (kā-pril'ō-kwizm). SYN egophony. [L. *caper*, goat, + *loquor*, to speak]

**cap-rin** (kap'rin). One of the substances found in butter upon which its flavor depends. SYN decanoin, glyceryl tricaprate.

**cap-rine** (kā'prīn). Relating to goats; goatlike. [L. *caprinus*, of goats]

**Cap-ri-pox-vi-rus** (kap'ri-poks-vī'rūs). The genus of Poxviridae that includes the viruses of sheep-pox and goat-pox. [L. *capra*, she-goat, + *virus*]

**cap-ri-zant** (kap'ri-zant). Bounding; leaping; denoting a form of pulse beat. [Fr., leaping, fr. L. *capere*, goat]

**cap-ro-ate** (kap'rō-āt). 1. A salt or ester of *n*-caproic acid. 2. USAN-approved contraction for hexanoate, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>COO<sup>-</sup>.

**n-ca-pro-ic acid** (kap-rō'ik). A fatty acid found among the hydrolysis products of fat in butter, coconut oil, and some other substances. SYN *n*-hexanoic acid.

**cap-ro-yl** (kap'rō-il). The acyl radical of caproic acid. SYN hexanoyl.

**cap-ro-y-late** (kap'rō-i-lāt). A salt or ester of caproic acid. SYN hexanoate.

**cap-ry-late** (kap'ri-lāt). A salt or ester of caprylic acid. SYN octanoate.

**ca-pryl-ic acid** (kap-ril'ik). A fatty acid found among the hydrolysis products of fat in butter, coconut oil, and other substances. SYN octanoic acid.

**cap-sa-i-cin** (kap-sā'i-sin). Alkaloidal principle in the fruits of various species of *Capsicum*, with the same uses as capsicum. It depletes substance P from sensory nerve endings; Sometimes used for pain in postherpetic neuralgia.

**cap-si-cin** (kap'si-sin). A yellowish red oleoresin containing the active principle of capsicum.

**cap-si-cum** (kap'si-kūm). Cayenne, African, or red pepper, the dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum frutescens* (family Solanaceae); used as a carminative, gastrointestinal stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient.

**cap-sid** (kap'sid). SEE *virion*.

**cap-so-mer**, **cap-so-mere** (kap'sō-mēr). A subunit of the protein coat or capsid of a virus particle. SEE ALSO hexon, penton, *virion*.

**cap-su-la**, gen. and pl. **cap-su-lae** (kap'soo-lā, -lē) [TA]. 1. SYN capsule (2). [L. dim. of *capsa*, a chest or box]

c. **adiposa perirenalis** [TA].

c. **adipo'sa re'nis**, SYN *paranephric fat*.

c. **articula'ris** [TA], SYN *joint capsule*.

c. **articula'ris cricoarytenoi'dea** [TA], SYN *capsule of cricoarytenoid joint*.

c. **articula'ris cricothyroi'dea** [TA], SYN *capsule of cricothyroid joint*.

c. **bul'bi**, SYN *fascial sheath of eyeball*.

c. **cor'dis**, SYN *pericardium*.

c. **exter'na** [TA], SYN *external capsule*.

c. **extre'ma** [TA], SYN *extreme capsule*.

c. **fibro'sa**, SYN *fibrous capsule*.

c. **fibro'sa glan'dulae thyroi'dae** [TA], SYN *fibrous capsule of thyroid gland*.

c. **fibro'sa per'ivascula'ris**, SYN *fibrous capsule of liver* (1).

c. **fibro'sa re'nis** [TA], SYN *fibrous capsule of kidney*.

c. **glomer'uli**, SYN *glomerular capsule*.

c. **inter'na** [TA], SYN *internal capsule*.

c. **len'tis** [TA], SYN *capsule of lens*.

c. **li'enis** [TA], SYN *fibrous capsule of spleen*.

c. **vasculo'sa len'tis**, in the embryo, the vascular mesenchymal capsule that invests the lens of the eye; the vessels of the part of the capsule are branches of the hyaloid artery; those of the superficial part are derived from the anterior ciliary arteries; normally all the vessels are atrophied by the end of the eighth month of intrauterine life.

**cap-su-lar** (kap'soo-lār). Relating to any capsule.

**cap-su-la-tion** (kap-soo-lā'shūn). Enclosure in a capsule.

**cap-sule** (kap'sool) [TA]. 1. A membranous structure, usually dense collagenous connective tissue, that envelops an organ, joint, or any other part. 2. An anatomic structure resembling a capsule or envelope. SYN *capsula* (1) [TA]. 3. A fibrous tissue layer enveloping an organ or a tumor, especially if benign. 4. A solid dosage form in which a drug is enclosed in either a hard or soft soluble container or "shell" of a suitable form of gelatin. 5. A hyaline polysaccharide coating around a fungal or bacterial cell. Bacteria may also have a polypeptide c. or a slime layer around the cell. [L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, box]

**adipose c.**, SYN *paranephric fat*.

**adrenal c.**, SYN *suprarenal gland*.

**articular c.**, ★ official alternate term for joint c.

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EXHIBIT

12,

19th letter of the Greek alphabet, tau; symbol for relaxation time constant.

The eighth letter in the Greek alphabet, theta; symbol for threshold.

Symbol for ribothymidine; tension (T+, increased tension; T-, diminished tension); tera-; tesla, the unit of magnetic field strength; tritium; threonine; torque; transmittance. 2. As a subcategory, refers to tidal volume. 3. Abbreviation for thoracic vertebra (T2); tocopherol.

Symbol for  $\alpha$ -tocopherol.

Symbol for  $\beta$ -tocopherol.

Symbol for  $\gamma$ -tocopherol.

In magnetic resonance, the time for 63% of longitudinal magnetization to occur; the value is a function of magnetic field strength and the chemical environment of the hydrogen nucleus; for protons in fat and in water, in a 1.5T magnet, about 250 msec and 3000 msec, respectively. A T1-weighted image will have a bright fat signal.

In magnetic resonance, the time for 63% of transverse relaxation to occur; the value is a function of magnetic field strength and the chemical environment of the hydrogen nucleus; for protons in fat and in water, in a 1.5T magnet, about 60 msec and 250 msec, respectively. A T2-weighted image will have a bright water signal.

Abbreviation for (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid.

Symbol for absolute temperature (kelvin).

Symbol for temperature midpoint (kelvin); melting point.

Symbol for 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine.

Symbol for thyroxine.

Abbreviation for metric ton; time.

Symbol for temperature (Celsius); tritium.

Symbol for temperature midpoint (Celsius).

Abbreviation for *Terminologia Anatomica*.

Symbol for tantalum.

**tabanid** (tab'ā-nid). Common name for flies of the family Tabanidae. [L. *tabanus*, gadfly]

**tabanidae** (tā-ban'i-dē). A family of bloodsucking flies that includes the genera *Tabanus* (horsefly) and *Chrysops* (deerfly and horse fly), which are involved in transmission of several blood-borne parasites. [L. *tabanus*, gadfly]

**tabanus** (tā-bā'nūs). The gadflies and horseflies; a genus of biting flies, some species of which transmit surra, infectious anemia, anthrax, and other diseases. [L. a gadfly]

**tabar-dil-lo** (tah-bar-dē'yō). Mexican term for typhus. [Sp., fr. L. *tabardillii*, pustules]

**tabatière an-a-to-mique** (tab-ah-tē-ār'an-ah-to-mēk'). SYN anatomical snuffbox. [Fr. snuffbox]

**tabella**, pl. **tabellae** (tā-bel'lā, -lē). A medicated tablet or lozenge. [L. dim. of *tabula*, tablet]

**tabes** (tā'bēz). Progressive wasting or emaciation. [L. a wasting away]

**taban'tum**, t. in infants with congenital syphilis.

**mesenterica**, tuberculosis of the mesenteric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes.

**tabes-cence** (ta-bes'ens). The state of progressive wasting away.

**tabes-cent** (ta-bes'ent). Characteristic of tabes. [L. *tabesco*, to waste away, fr. *tabes*, a wasting away]

**tabetic** (ta-bet'ik). Relating to or suffering from tabes, especially tabes dorsalis. SYN tabic, tabid.

**tabetiform** (ta-bet'i-fōrm). Resembling tabes, especially tabes dorsalis. [irreg. formed fr. L. *tabes*, a wasting, + *forma*, form]

**tabic** (tab'ik). SYN tabetic.

**tabid** (tab'id). SYN tabetic. [L. *tabidus*, wasting away]

**tabula-ture** (tab-lā-choor). The state of division of the cranial bones into two plates separated by the diploë. [L. *tabula*, tablet]

**table** (tā'bl). 1. One of the two plates or laminae, separated by the diploë, into which the cranial bones are divided. 2. An arrangement of data in parallel columns, showing the essential facts in a

readily appreciable form. 3. A platform upon which items can be placed. [L. *tabula*]

**Aub-DuBois t.**, t. of basal metabolic rates in calories per square meter of body surface per hour or day for different ages.

**contingency t.**, a tabular cross-classification of data such that subcategories of one characteristic are indicated in rows (horizontally) and subcategories of another are indicated in columns (vertically).

**examining t.**, a t. on which the patient lies during a medical examination.

**external t. of calvaria** [TA], the outer compact layer of the cranial bones. SYN lamina externa calvaria [TA], lamina externa cranii, outer t. of skull.

**Gaffky t.**, a numerical rating for the classification of tuberculosis according to the number of tubercle bacilli in the sputum, ranging from 1 (one to four organisms in the whole preparation) to 9 (an average of 100 per field). SYN Gaffky scale.

**inner t. of skull**, SYN internal t. of calvaria.

**internal t. of calvaria** [TA], the inner compact layer of the cranial bones. SYN lamina interna calvariae [TA], inner t. of skull, lamina interna cranii.

**life t.**, a representation of the probable years of survivorship of a defined population of subjects; since survivorship is changed by new methods of prevention or treatment, a diachronic study is commonly used because the main interest lies in the composite structure of the current population. (In the summarizing technique used to describe the pattern of mortality and survival in a population, survivors to age  $x$  are denoted by the symbol  $l_x$  and the expectation of life at age  $x$  is denoted by the symbol  $x$ .)

**occlusal t.**, the occlusal or grinding surfaces of the bicuspid and molar teeth.

**operating t.**, a t. on which the patient lies during a surgical operation.

**outer t. of skull**, SYN external t. of calvaria.

**tilt t.**, a t. with a top capable of being rotated on its transverse axis so that a patient lying upon it can be brought into the erect position as desired; used in experimental investigation and in physical therapy.

**vitreous t.**, the inner t. of one of the cranial bones; it is more compact and harder than the outer t. SYN lamina interna ossium cranii.

**table-spoon** (tā'bl-spoon). A large spoon, used as a measure of the dose of a medicine, equivalent to about 4 fluidrams or  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluidounce or 15 ml.

**tab-let**. A solid dosage form containing medicinal substances with or without suitable diluents; it may vary in shape, size, and weight, and may be classed according to the method of manufacture, as compressed t. SYN tabule. [Fr. *tablette*, L. *tabula*]

**buccal t.**, usually a small, flat t. intended to be inserted in the buccal pouch, where the active ingredient is absorbed directly through the oral mucosa; such a t. dissolves or erodes slowly.

**compressed t.**, a t. prepared, usually as a large-scale production, by means of great pressure; most compressed t.'s consist of the active ingredient and a diluent, binder, disintegrator, and lubricant.

**dispensing t.**, a t. prepared by molding or by compression; used by the dispensing pharmacist to obtain certain potent substances in a convenient form for accurate compounding. Formerly used to

#### Combining Forms

Indicates term is illustrated, see Illustration Index

SYN Synonym

Cf. Compare

[NA] Nomina Anatomica

[TA] Terminologia Anatomica

Official alternate Terminologia Anatomica term

[MIM] Mendelian Inheritance in Man

C.I. Colour Index

High Profile Term

EXHIBIT